REGISTERED No. 79—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,495.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ..... Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ... Rs. 24 } Inclusive of Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Two Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1873, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY ... 22	Leave Tuticorin ...	2
,, Ratnagherry ... 23	,, Colombo ...	3
,, Vingorla ... 23	,, Galle ...	4
,, Goa ... 24	,, Negapatam ...	7
,, Carwar ... 24	,, Pondicherry ...	8
,, Mangalore ... 25	,, Madras ...	10
,, Cannanore ... 26	,, Coconada ...	12
,, Tellicherry ... 26	,, Visagapatam ...	13
,, Calicut ... 27	,, Bimlipatam ...	13
,, Beypore ... 27	,, Gopaulpore ...	14
,, Cochin ... 28	,, False Point ...	15
,, Alleppy ... 28	Arrive CALCUTTA ...	17

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Cuddia may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAUUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

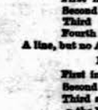
The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th February 1873, at 5 noon.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873.
Leave BOMBAY ... 14	Leave BUSHIR ...	5
,, Kurrachee ... 18	Arrive Fao ...	5
,, Gwadur ... 19	,, Bushire ...	7
,, Muscat ... 21	,, Bahrein ...	7
,, Bunder Abbas ... 23	,, Linga ...	12
,, Linga ... 25	,, Bunder Abbas ...	14
,, Bushire ... 27	,, Muscat ...	16
,, Kuweit ... 27	,, Gwadur ...	18
,, Fao ... March 1	,, Kurrachee ...	21
Arrive BUSHIRE ... 3	,, BOMBAY ...	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th October 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 1,020 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander E. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO LEAVE 15TH FEBRUARY POSITIVELY. CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871, specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck having accommodation for Twenty Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£50
,, Suez	£30
,, Malta	£40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,

Bombay, 27th January 1873. Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL. TO LEAVE ON OR ABOUT THE 20TH FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on Deck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

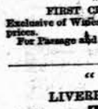
FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE. LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE fine new Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nom.), will be despatched about end of February, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URBINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£28	£18	£4	
Suez	36	25	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Alexandria	39	26	9-10	Without Food.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transshipment at Genoa)	62	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.
ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.
VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PERSIA (S.)	3,782 ,,	600 ,,	on 17th ,,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 ,,	600 ,,	on 31st ,,
KHEDIVE	3,743 ,,	600 ,,	on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,863 ,,	500 ,,	on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, ,, 380

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE GUN AND RIFLE ARMORIES,

301, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 17th February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,983 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain R. J. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.,) Capt. William Soames, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking on Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following :—

5 bales Grey Shirtings.
1 case White Dhoties.
3 Cases Fancy Pictures in maple frames.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND SUPERIOR PATHANEE TURBANS OR PAGOOTEES.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, after 2 P.M., by order of John Mahomed Bin Noor Mahamed, and on account and at the risk of Anoopchund Lalljee.

8 Superior Pathanee Turbans, Red, 36 hands.
20 Do. do. do. 70 do.
14 Do. do. Yellow 100 do.
7 Do. do. do. 125 do.
12 Do. do. do. 100 do.
61

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex "Pandia."

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 19th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruit, lib. tins assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Robinson's groats and barley, Brown and Polson's corn-flour, Lancashire hundreds, mushroom, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, Moore's cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, Scotch oatmeal, 1-league, condensed milk, red herrings, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Goods, Porcelain Wares, a first rate full-toned solid Mahogany Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a first rate handsome light Barouche by Holman, Hunt and Co., a powerful chesnut Arab Horse, &c., at No. 2, Mazagon Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from William Bond, Esq., who is about to leave for England, to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of February, instant, at the above Bungalow the whole of his handsome household Furniture, Carriage, Horse, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 10 :—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, Scarfs, Dhoties, Printed and Dyed Longcloth, &c.

Also an Invoice of double and single child perambulators, cakes of fancy scented soaps, pairs of leather slippers, cups and saucers, porcelain and gilt toys, plated tea pitchers, paper envelopes, a large office fire-proof safe, by Samuel Whitefield and Sons, samples of Gentlemen and Ladies and Children Boots and Shoes, leather bags, money purses, hair combs, hair and coat brushes, riding whips and walking sticks, gilt and steel watch guards and chains, snuff boxes, spoons and forks, alabaster table ornaments, porcelain flower vases, rubber balls, dolls, stereoscopic views, coloured shirts, neck ties, breast pins, sleeve links, gilt rings.

On account and risk of Adum Lutiff :—

91 pieces of porcelain and gilt toys.

AUCTION SALE of an Assortment of New, just unpacked, Fancy, and Miscellaneous Goods, recently imported from Europe, at the Shop No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Office.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of the Consignees, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th day of February, at 1 P.M. each day, at the above named shop, a large assortment of new, fancy and miscellaneous goods, consisting of best English made light ordinary saddles of varied sizes, Weymouth, Pelham and lady's bridles, snaffle head and reins, covered buckles, martingales, fancy leather fronts, snaffles, chiffney, Pelham, and gig bits, leather dog collars, fetlock boots, kersey knee caps, whip socke's, rein holders, cotton and woollen girths, bone, gut, and thread jockey and buggy whips, corkscrews, fancy leather rosettes, velvet, sofa and other rugs and rich carpets, several nests of metallic painted parrot, and bird cages, wire rat traps, shoe and cloth brushes, gilt clocks and timepieces under domes and stands, oil paintings in gilt frames, Bohemian glass vases, toilet sets, albums, elastic purses, penholders, maple gilt family photographic frames, marble clocks and figures, cards of tools, fancy boxes, cotton and merino hose, lady's stockings, children socks, Harvard's cloth shirts, gentlemen's gauze Guernsey undershirts, 40 and 36 inches silk umbrellas, several dozens flannel shirts, large and small size bathing towels, worked sofa cushions and slippers, suits of Russian duck clothings, gilt jewellery comprising lockets, brooches, earrings, watch chains, necklaces, charms, ringer rings, bracelets, imitation pearls, gold Albert chains with lockets, spare gold fancy lockets, pearl necklaces &c., a piece of white sheeting cloth 72 inches wide by Horrocks Miller, fancy toilet transparent and petroleum soap, coloured earthen horses and dogs heads, imitation games, riding whips, walking sticks, ladies' and gentlemen's elastic garters, De la Rue' splaying cards, courier and travelling bags, small mirrors on stands, spare glass domes and stands, cossaques or cracker fruits in boxes, sets of wire round and oval dish covers, chemoise skins, several sets of jugs and basins, &c., and numerous other articles of various description.

No Catalogues, and the articles will be on inspection four days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1873.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL
ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING,

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY 1873.

TENTH NIGHT OF THE SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF

CAMARALZAMAN & BADOURA,

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

A EUROPEAN VALET, who has also served as a STEWARD, is most anxious to OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT, at even a very LOW SALARY, and would be glad to proceed to England. Address ALF, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOST, on the 4th instant, a plain GOLD LOCKET, with a black enamel Cross on one face. Any one bringing the same to the Office of FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, will be Rewarded.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 A.M., a grey half gallowcy HORSE, 4 years old, with Saddle, Bridle, Cover, Grambox and Packet, Foot Rope, Lead, and all necessary Cleaning Articles.

DIAMOND RING LOST.—A Lady who was at the Opening Cruise of the Bombay Yacht Club on TUESDAY EVENING, lost a Ring set with eight or nine small Diamonds, it is supposed in the steam launch which left the s.s. HINDOSTAN for Apollo Bunder about eleven O'clock.

Any one returning it to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* will receive a Reward.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. EUROPEAN, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS AT ONCE from the Bunder. Any Claims that may arise for short delivery, or damage to Cargo, unless settled before the departure of the Vessel from harbour, will not be entertained.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Abram.

Bombay, 14th February 1873.

BASS' PALE ALE
In Hogsheads ;
On sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

AUCTION SALE OF SOME OF THE ASSETS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, at No. 40, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, instant, at 3 P.M., in one Lot, all such Assets of the above Bank as will be shown in a List which will be submitted for the inspection of intending purchasers at the Auction Rooms, on the day of Sale, and at the Office of the Liquidators, on any day before the day of Sale.

The Conditions of the Sale are now lying at the Office of the Liquidators, No. 3, Doan Lane, and may be seen on any day during business hours.

SADANAND BALCRISTNA,
Manager to Liquidators.

Bombay, 13th February 1873.

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
WILLS' CELEBRATED BRISTOL ; Bird's Eye, Cut Cavendish, Latakia, and Smoking Mixture, per tin	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, per tin	1 8	1 12
TREACHER'S "Passing Cloude" Cigarettes, box of 100	2 8	2 12
VIRGINIAN TOBACCOS, of "El Dorado" and "Mid Ride" brands, per lb.	3 0	3 8
Do. do. SUN CURED "Fruits and Flowers" in foiled round sticks, 16 to the lb. box	2 8	3 0
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW of the celebrated "Ristori" brand, per lb.	3 0	3 8

Liberal reduction to purchasers of large quantities.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS POWDER IS QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Ermnets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in Packets, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemists and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H.M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, and the days following, a quantity of Old and Unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, &c. &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1873.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Fermusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co ; and "Madras Mail" Office.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM THORBURN is authorized to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 7th February 1873.

NOTICE.—All descriptions of DOMESTIC SERVANTS, as well as MIDWIVES and NURSES, either Europeans or Natives, can be obtained by applying to the Undersigned, back of the Small Cause Court, or at No. 200, Grant Road, near London Hotel.

DeCRUZ, CORREYA, & Co.

DEBTS RECOVERED in BOMBAY, INDIA, and ENGLAND, by LAW or OTHERWISE.

NO COMMISSION nor FEE CHARGED if the DEBTS not recovered, otherwise 5 per cent. Commission and the actual out of pocket expenses.—Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Traders' Protection Society.
17, Meadow Street, near Bank of Bombay Old Buildings.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 17th instant, from parties willing to undertake the execution of certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the ASSISTANT APOTHECARY'S QUARTERS at the HOUSE of CORRECTION.

The Plan and Specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 13th February 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR 130 MEDIUM-SIZED WAGONS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of 130 medium-sized WAGONS, the iron work for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, at which place a Drawing of the Wagon will be shown to the applicant.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Wagon, delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Medium-sized Wagons," must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender, and the person whose tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum of Rs. 4,000, as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 6th February 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS, REVISION OF FARES, &c.

On and from MONDAY next, the 17th instant, the following ALTERATIONS in the RUNNING of the PASSENGER TRAINS will take effect :

The present Down South-East Mail Train from Bombay at 4-30 P.M. will be discontinued, and instead, the 2-30 P.M. Train for Poona will be worked as the Mail Train, and will run through to Raichore, arriving there at 2-15 P.M. on the following day.

The present Down Mixed Train leaving Bombay at 6-20 P.M. for Poona will be discontinued, and in lieu of it an accelerated Mixed Train will leave Bombay at 9-30 A.M., reaching Poona at 6-45 P.M.

The Up South-East Mail Train will leave Raichore at 12-25 noon, instead of at 9-20 A.M. as at present ; it will reach Poona at 4-50 A.M. and Bombay at 12-15 noon on the following day, as at present.

The present Up Passenger Train from Poona at 12-0 noon and the Up Mixed from Poona at 5-45 A.M. will be discontinued, and instead of them an accelerated Mixed Train will leave Poona at 10-0 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 6-30 P.M.

The Train at present leaving Bhosawul at 12-10 A.M. for Nagpore, will start at 11-50 P.M., reaching Nagpore at 1-20 P.M. on the following day.

The Up Train from Nagpore at 10-0 A.M. will start at 8-30 A.M., reaching Bhosawul at 10-0 P.M. as at present.

The Mixed Trains leaving Bhosawul at 6-15 A.M. for Nagpore, and leaving Nagpore at 5-15 A.M. for Bhosawul, will be discontinued.

A Mixed Train will run from Bhosawul at 6-20 A.M. to Budnaira, arriving there at 5-45 P.M., and a Mixed Train will leave Budnaira at 8-0 A.M., reaching Bhosawul at 5-55 P.M.

The Local Train leaving Bombay at 9-30 A.M. for Coorla, and leaving Coorla at 10-25 A.M. for Bombay, will be discontinued.

Some of the Passenger Fares between Bombay and Dadur, Mahim, Bandora, and Intermediate Stations, have been reduced.

Third Class Periodical Tickets are also now issued between those Stations.

The Ferry arrangements between Kistna and Chicksagore are, for the present, discontinued, and Passengers are conveyed through to and from Raichore without change of carriage.

The Break near Veerapore on the Madras Railway has also been removed, and through booking to and from Bellary is therefore resumed.

For further particulars as to Train Alterations see the Company's Time Bill of the 17th instant, exhibited at the Stations ; and any additional information can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 615 of 1872.

NAVAZBAI, Widow of the late Nusserwanjee Framjee Dodhee, and ARDASEER HORMUSJEE DODHEE, respectively, Parsees, residing at Modykhana Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

VS.

CURSETJEE DOSSABHOY LALCACA, a Parsee, residing at Modykhana Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ; and HORMUSJEE HORMUSJEE, also a Parsee, residing at Modykhana Street aforesaid ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 12th day of December 1872, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Commissioner for Taking Accounts of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March 1873, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Navazbai, widow of Nusserwanjee Framjee Dodhee, and Ardaseer Hormusjee Dodhee and the abovenamed Cursetjee Dossabhoy Lalcaca and Nowrosjee Hormusjee Dodhee, the Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the said Nusserwanjee Framjee Dodhee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, and messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of the Mody Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 96, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 756, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards and six-ninths of a square yard (be the same little more or less), and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by Rampart Row East, on or towards the west by the said Mody Street, on or towards the north by the house formerly of Khusroo Merwen Brance and now of Jehangir Rottonjee Barocha, and on or towards the south by the house of Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said N

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value P sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
32,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
30,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	727½
16,000	500	105	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	231½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	260
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	120
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	168
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219 3/4	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	222
.....	£20	109 1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 1/2	do.	Ditto	4
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	199 5/4	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,160
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,580
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	930
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,750
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,665
900	1,000	all	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	945
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	2,875
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,950
60	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,075

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 27	Colaba Land Co	1,455
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	885
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	447½

PRESS COMPANIES.

158	3,000	2,850	225 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,375
200	2,000	1,100	120d.o.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	220
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co	7,600
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co	2,040
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	475
300	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,880	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	9,000	all	250p.s.	Dhurumsey Press Co	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 "	Fort Press Co	7,400
300	2,000	1,500	75 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	905
300	1,000	all	200 p.s.	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	228 p.s.	Hydrulic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,400	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co	980
200	400	350	40 "	Mofussil Press & G. Co	615
120	2,500	all	250 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	210
400	850	750	135 p.s.	Scinde Press Co	495
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co	825
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000

For share for the half year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	25	19½	...	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,325
$2,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	4½ p.s.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 p.s.	Treacher & Co	470
2 000	250	all	40 p.s.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16 to 3/32.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½ to 5/8d.
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Pance Pieces	22½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 ors. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	103½ to 104½
Four per cent	102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.92	
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 118.	

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 8th February 1873.

Open 1,266½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	96,725 12 3
Merchandize	4,30 856 13 3
Electric Telegraph	9 2 2 0
Municipal Trains, &c	690 0 0
Total Rs.	5,29,089 11 6
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles	5,20,088 10 6
Increase Rs.	9,041 1 0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There is no change to report in the state of the market. The dealers, who are sufficiently supplied with goods which they have purchased at the close of the last month, and which still remain unsold, are not disposed to make new purchases even at the reduced rates, and consequently a very small business is doing. The following are our closing rates:—

Grey Shirtings 40 inch 39 yards 6 lbs. Rs. 4 3 6 to Rs. 4 4 6
" " 40 " 39 " 7 " " 4 12 0 to " 4 12 8
" " 40 " 39 " 8½ " " 5 10 0 to " 5 10 6
" " 45 " 39 " 7 " " 5 2 0 to " 5 2 6
" " 45 " 39 " 8 " " 5 12 0 to " 5 13 0
Mad'pol ams 24 " 3 " " 2 2 9 to " 2 3 0
Printers 26 " 30 " 3 " " 2 6 0 to " 2 6 3

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. Rs. 4 12 6
1,000 " " " 40 " 39 " 7 " " 4 12 0
1,000 " " " 40 " 39 " 8½ " " 5 10 0
300 pairs " Dhoties 44 " 9 " " 1 11 0
300 " " 44 " 10 " " 1 14 0

COTTON.

The market closed dull, but a good rule1 at declining prices. Our closing rates are as follows:—

New Comrawuttee (Ready) at Rs. 227 to Rs. 228
" Akola " at " 233 to " 234
" Broach M. G. " at " 255 to " 256
" Hingunghaut " at " 268 to " 270
" Dhollerah (May delivery) at " 225 to " 225

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

25 candies New Oosurawuttee (Ready) F.P.B at Rs. 233½
150 " " Cutch (") at " 212
25 " " Khandeish (") at " 215 to 217
25 " " " (") at " 217½
25 " " " (") at " 220
50 " " Broach M. G. (") at " 255
75 " " " (") at " 255
100 " " " (month) at " 234
125 " " Dhollerah (1st May) at " 223
50 " " Akola (Ready) F.P.B at " 236
100 " " Julgaum (") at " 225
125 " " Faizpore (") at " 228 to 230
25 " " " (") at " 230
25 " Old Comptа (") at " 202
30 " " Dhollerah (") at " 195

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Red Imperial No. 20 to 40...at 13 to 14½ annas per lb.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—14TH FEBRUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 14th February, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

Via Suez, 14th February, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time intransit, 2 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 13th February, 3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 12 minutes.

Via Suez, 13th February, 8-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 35 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 14th February, 5-30 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 30 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 14th February, 4-25 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 12 minutes.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton £2 11s. 3d. p. t, nominal. Wooden Ships £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. Myrabolms & Colorbdis £2 5s. nominal. Seeds £2 5s. nominal.	
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 5s.
Liverpool		£3 10s.
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton, Opium, Sailing Ships	Rs. 7 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

All ships.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	European's(s)	Abram	Liverpool, Jan. 5.
14	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McNeill	Carwar, Feb. 12.
14	Price Waldemar	Edear	Hongkong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Cashmere, Sanders, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Amalthea, Salveson, to Akyab.
Brig Liticia, Nacoda, to Mauritius.
Brig Flor de Mar, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Carwar.
Brig Otto, to Tuticoria, &c.
Steamer North Tyne, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 11 Winestead (s) ..... London via Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 11 H. M. S. Czarewitch in tow by (s) Arcot ..... Calcutta and Northern Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Athelstane, s, 104 bundles iron bar, and 1014 bundles iron hoop, Alsen, Riche & Co.; 150 kegs led ore, Ruttonjee Jewrsj.

FROM LONDON.

Mers, 52 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Cespatrick, 30 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co
Bertam Richy, 10 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Walamo, 20 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Palmermo, s, 5 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.
British Flag, 5 cases cherry brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 10 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lady Allan, 41 bales cotton, Dossa Lelljee; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 135 cwts. jute, C. Madhovdass; 106 bales cotton, C. Kersodsyall; 22 bales skins, Munjee Ceya Bawa Cassom Rowzer.
Norah Greame, 60 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.; 22 bales cotton, Mocljee Jaitha.
Phrenologist, 1,060 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaudhun & Co.
Hutton, s, 76 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.; 53 bales cotton, and 6 bales wool, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 30 bales wool, J. Cullianjee; 1,500 dhalls coir yarn, S. Padomsee; 130 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 50 bales cotton, B. Sbamjee; 35 bales wool, Khakeybhoy Nansey.
North Tyne, s, 320 bags wheat, Lawrence & Co.
South Tyne, s, 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 27 bales cotton, N. Manuckjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Company.
Timavo, s, 38 bales wool, H. Vussonjee; 60 bales cotton, Kwarr, Latham & Co.; 53 bales wool, Mocljee Jaitha; 39 bags coffee, Soondrdass Mocljee.
Redewater, s, 175 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.
Cathay, s, 25 bales wool, Bhunjee Canjee.
Colombo, s, 1,663 bundles coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella, 250 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co; 460 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
Whitburn, s, 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 14 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 100 bales cotton, G. Dwarkadass; 83 bales cotton, Dayall Moorarjee.

FOR LONDON.

Clifford, s, 18 bales hides, S. Woosmanjee; 50 bales hemp, and 3 cases cotton seed, W. Nicol and Co., 30 bales hides, Canjeebhoy Lalljee and Co.; 250 cwts galls, Mooljee Mowjee; 22 robbins and 120 cases dry ginger, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Orissa, s, 225 bales cottou, Gaddum and Co.; 450 bales cotton, Kunkler, Prieswerck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orissa, s, 30 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Orissa, s, 50 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hindostan, s, 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Prieswerck & Co.
Orissa, s, 500 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Orissa, s, 2,244 pieces hides, A. Tait.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Marshall, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Umballa.
Palmer, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

FEBRUARY 14.

Reid, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 14.

Clarkson, Captain, 30th Bengal Regiment, on duty, to Peshawur.
Fox, Captain, 58th Regiment, from leave, to Poona.
Turner, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, N. D. Staff, on duty, to Baroda.
Moore Lieutenant Bengal Royal Engineers, to Roork e.
Flood, Assistant Surgeon, 109th Bengal Regiment, on duty, to Roorkee.
Churchill, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.
Gamble, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolalee.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 13th February, 1873.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

56th Regt—Capt J B T Newbury, for 20 days from the 7th inst, privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 12th February, 1873.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Foot (1st Batn)—Lt T T B Dunne, for 15 months from date of quitting Regt, to proceed to England, on private affairs.

108th Foot—Major H C Macdonald, from 28th Dec 1872 to 30th Sept 1873, in England, on medical certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 11.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr C A Galton, Ag Secy to Govt in the Rev Dept, for one year, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr S T McCarthy, Ag Sub-Collr, and Joint Mag of Nellore, for eighteen months, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr William Henry Glenny, to act as Sub Collr and Joint Mag o Nellore during the employment of Mr. Burnell on other duty or until further orders.

Mr Philip Percival Hutchins, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Madura, in succession to Mr Cadell, who is permitted to resign the service from 1st April next.

Surg Alexander Gawack, AM, MD, Ag Zillah Surg and Supt of Jail, Madura, to be Zillah Surg and Supt of Jail, Madura.

Mr J C Johnston to be an Asst Engr of the 3rd grade, and to be poste1 to the Coimbatore District.

Mr W M Cadell is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 1st April next, and is admitted from that date to an annuity of £1,000, under the provision of Section 4, Supplement A, of the Civil Pension Code.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg J Dougall, MD, are placed at the di posa of the Govt of India in the Hom e Dept, for appointment as Offg senior Medical Officer at Port Blair.

The following promotion is made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lt John Ward (Capt in S C), to have the position of Capt—vice Raynsford, retired, dated 14th Dec 1872.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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Per Annum	Rs	10 0 0
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BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

GENTLEMEN whose NAMES have been OMITTED from the SUBSCRIPTION LIST, advertised in the Daily Papers, are REQUESTED to COMMUNICATE to the SECRETARY without delay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

NOTICE.—The Public are warned that NONE but TICKET-HOLDERS will be ADMITTED to the EXHIBITION on the OPENING DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant. Season Ticket-holders are particularly requested, on admission, to proceed at once to the Picture Gallaries.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, 13th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE MEMBERS of the GENERAL COMMITTEE are requested to be PRESENT at the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM at 4 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, to receive HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 13th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

TICKET-HOLDERS are warned that their TICKETS are not TRANSFERABLE

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 14th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

FROM THIS DATE, SEASON TICKETS can be OBTAINED at the undermentioned Establishments:—

The Offices of the three Daily Papers.
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Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.
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Messrs. S. Rose & Co.
Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman & Co., Girgaum and Fort.
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NONE but TICKET-HOLDERS can be ADMITTED on the OPENING DAY.

SEASON TICKETS are not TRANSFERABLE, but only AVAILABLE for the PERSON they are ISSUED to.

By Order of the Managing Committee,

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
10th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

TO enable the Committee to award Medals, to prepare the Victoria and Albert Museum for the Exhibition, for Purchase of Objects, and to meet the expenses of Advertising, Printing, and for Freight and Landing Charges, &c., for the articles sent for exhibition, Gentlemen are requested to pay their Subscriptions into the New Bank of Bombay (Limited.)

Name.	Amount.
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The Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker,	100
" A. Rogers, C. S.	200 Paid.
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His Highness Aga Khan	200
W. G. Pedder, Esq., C. S.	50 Paid.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GAYER—February 13th, at Bombay, the wife of Major J. A Gayer, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GROSE—GORTON—February 4th, at the Presidence of his son Captain Hewetson, Pantheon Road, Lieutenant General Charles Hewetson, Madras, Infantry, aged 76.

McNAIR—February 7th, at Coviiputty, Tinnevelly District, the wife of Mr D McNair, Sub-Engineer, D P W, aged 41 years and 10 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

AFTER being a cause of some anxiety and tribulation to the promoters of it, the Bombay Exhibition is to be opened this afternoon by His Excellency the Governor, who has throughout taken a warm interest in its success. The proposal for having this Exhibition was no sooner brought forward than it was vehemently attacked in the columns of the Allahabad paper, but it survived that little incident attendant on its appearance in the world. It certainly appeared quite reasonable to believe that a number of the articles to be sent from India to the London International Exhibition might advantageously be displayed in this city and so form the nucleus of a Bombay Exhibition. The proposal has at all events served that end, though we understand that some disappointment has been felt by the Committee at the paucity of the articles intended for the London display which they have been allowed to arrest in transit for the benefit of the Bombay Exhibition. We have a strong suspicion, however, that this which has been a source of annoyance to the Committee will turn out to have been a positive benefit to the visitors to the Exhibition, inasmuch as it has led to the formation of a more varied and interesting collection than, probably, would otherwise have been provided for the inspection of the public. The articles demanded from India for the International Exhibition of 1873 were only silks and velvets, steel cutlery and edged tools, carriages (not connected with rail or tramways) and substances used as food. Articles such as these form the nucleus of the Exhibition here, but fortunately, it has been judged expedient not to confine it to such articles, and so we have a more interesting collection than might otherwise have been gathered together, and one specially rich in works of art. We have no doubt that when the public is admitted to the Victoria Museum, and to its adjacent pavilions to-morrow afternoon, it will be most agreeably surprised at the number of interesting articles which have been there collected for inspection and at the tasteful and convenient manner in which these articles have been grouped together. The general effect of the grouping is very good, especially when the hall of the Museum is lit up with gas. For people who do not go steadily through an exhibition catalogue in hand, as if they were qualifying for a competitive examination, but prefer rather to lounge about and look leisurely at the articles which excite their curiosity or admiration, there is abundance of temptation in this collection for repeated visits. The paintings and drawings, whether originals or copies, and the numerous splendid and exquisite photographs cannot fail to form a great attraction in this country where the very existence of the fine arts is too apt to be forgotten. It may be impossible to deceive ourselves into the belief that we are in the Louvre or the Pitti, but there is enough in this Bombay Exhibition to re-call something of the art spirit, and the large photographs of Venice are so wonderfully vivid that it is really far from difficult when looking at them to imagine that we are actually standing in *Venezia benedetta*. Of ancient armour and weapons, of dresses both rich and rare and coarse and common, of jewellery, of articles of furniture, of Chinese and Japanese curios there are a great variety. Mr. Saunders will be there in person to explain how, by a few ingenious mechanical contrivances and at an expense of about Rs. 250, he can not only increase the safety of a railway carriage and enable the passengers to communicate at once with the guard when necessary, but can also change it, from being a desiccating furnace in the hot winds of an Indian plain, into a comfortable apartment with a self-acting punkah and filled with cool refreshing air. The merchants of Bombay will find an object of special interest in the collection of the seeds of this Presidency which the Exhibition owes to the thoughtful care of Sir Philip Wodehouse, who hopes, we understand, that it may be of use in leading to the discovery of some product which may be of essential service to the commerce of Bombay in the event of any great falling off in the demand for Indian cotton. There are other respects in which the Exhibition cannot fail to be useful in the more limited sense of that word. It is now seen that had there been more time for preparation a great many more articles of interest might have been obtained; but wonders have been done in the time available; and Mr. Terry and his coadjutors of the P. and O. Company, Mr. Rogers, the Junior Member of Council, and the Committee in general deserve the best thanks of the community for their efforts to contribute to our instruction and pleasure. The expense of getting up such an affair must be very great, and no free tickets, or almost none, are to be issued. The least people can do who have not subscribed to the expense fund is to provide themselves with season tickets, and it may encourage them to do so to know that even the subscribers to that fund, the Committee, and the exhibitioners, have also to pay for their tickets. We have said that this Exhibition is calculated to contribute to our pleasure as well as instruction; for, with the aid of its many objects of interest and of the refreshment rooms which our local Spiers and Pond—Mr. Smith of the Apollo Bunder—is to open in its Rotunda, it is well calculated to be a place for pleasant lounging in the afternoon, and will, we doubt not, be a favourite

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE AMALTHEA, 683 tons, will sail to-day in ballast for Akyab.

THE BRIG LEILEHA, 204 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE BRIG FLOR DE MAR, 53 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE S. S. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, 56 tons, Captain McNeill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Fantz, Mr. Brehan, and 140 deck passengers.

THE SHIP WEST AUSTRALIAN, 599 tons, Captain A. Andrew, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from London (October 9th), with the following cargo :—8,031 packages of merchandise, and 96 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

THE S.S. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain T. Sanders, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Bagdad—Mr. R. W. Raitt. For Guader—Captain and Mrs. K. A. Jopp, and two servants. For different ports—Eighty deck passengers.

THE S. S. EUROPEAN, 1,799 tons, Captain G. P. Abram, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool (January 5th) via the Suez Canal with the following passengers :—

Captain Robert Palmer, and lady, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Mr. Edward Palmer, Thomas William Holderness, and Mr. Hugh Jameson.

She brought the following cargo :—13 cases woollens, 100 kegs lead, 1 case boots, 7 packages hardware, 416 packages machinery, 142 packages cottons, 39 cases slates, 7 hogsheads and 48 cases wine, 26 cases champagne, 6 cases plasters, 4 cases fixings, 3 cases wall-boxes, 10 cases wheels, 18 cases cylinders, 18 cases sewing machines, 3 casks porter, 50 cases yellow metal, 10 cases soap, 1 package anchor, 2 cases plates, 27 cases pipes, 2 cases pedestals, 2 bales canvas, 743 nos iron rails, 3 casks rivets, 200 barrels alum, 200 barrels coppers, 6 cases iron safes, 5 cases thread, 4 cases flannel, 160 packages tobacco, 8,017 bundles copper ingots, 12 cases copper, 814 bundles sheet iron, 3,220 bundles iron hooks, 8,739 bundles and bars iron, 2,884 packages merchandise, 198 tons coke, and 247 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MR. BENNEE has provided an excellent treat to the public, by placing the sensational piece of "The Bells—or the Polish Jew" on the boards in an attractive form. The house on Thursday night was quite wrapt in the play, and appeared to enjoy it thoroughly, and we say this all the more positively as there was a remarkable absence of the restlessness and talking to neighbours which usually denote a somewhat uninterested audience. Even the denizens of the Olympian heights held their peace during the more sensational parts of the play. Mr. Bennee sustained the principal character of Mathias, the Burgomaster, with great success indeed. In many points his part was full of difficulties, for the simulation of strong emotions is always liable to overdoing, an error which Mr. Bennee did not fall into upon this occasion. The characters of Catherine and Annette were both correctly sustained by Miss Fanny Raynor and Mrs. Browning, while it is impossible to pass by the very excellent manner of Mr. Charles Heath, who has only added to his reputation as an amateur. We are desirous of people going to witness the play for themselves. The farce which followed was again a great success. The house was a very fair one, but there can be little doubt that it will be much better filled as the play becomes known in Bombay.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW'S TRIAL AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

PRISONERS SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

THE trial of Pestonjee Dinshaw, a solicitor of the High Court, and of Succaram Raghoba, on a charge of abetting the commission of an offence punishable with death, was resumed yesterday at the Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Bayley and the Special Jury. There was, if possible, a denser crowd of spectators than on the preceding day; and the approaches had to be well guarded by the Sheriff's officers, assisted by the police. The number of European gentlemen among the spectators was also large. The Hon. Mr. Scoble, with Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Pcile, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for Pestonjee Dinshaw. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Khunderow Morojee, appeared for Succaram Raghoba. His Lordship took his seat precisely at a quarter before 10 o'clock, when the first witness called was

MEER ABDUL ALI.

Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdul Ali, examined by Mr. Scoble—I am an inspector in the detective branch of the Bombay police force. I am the son of Acbar Ali. On the evening of the 11th December last, I went to the house of Khakeesha, in 3rd Camateepoora lane, with Acbar Ali. It was about 6-30 P. M. It was Khakeesha's own house rented by him. He was not in the house when we went. I went and fetched him. When I returned I found in the house Mr. Vincent, Mr. Mills, Acbar Ali, and Ahmed Ali. I went up-stairs into a landing and joined them in a room behind a partition, leaving Khakeesha in the landing. We were concealed from the people in the landing. I could distinctly see and hear what took place in the landing. Three persons came there —the prisoners and witness Ally Mahomed. A conversation took place. After the usual salutations, Khakeesha asked the parties the object of their coming there. Succaram said, "Has not Ally Mahomed told you about it?" Khakeesha said, "He has told me something, but not all; I should like to hear the particulars." Succaram said, "There is a man, a great rascal (burra burjat), who has been giving my seth great trouble. We want to have him killed, and also his wife, who is as bad as he." By the word seth Succaram meant Pestonjee. Khakeesha asked what was the caste of the persons whom they wished to have killed. Succaram said they were Christians. Ally Mahomed, after speaking to Pestonjee, said, "The seth says if you will make them both sick and render them insensible, he will give you Rs. 1,500; and if both are polished off he will pay you Rs. 3,500 more." Pestonjee, putting up his hand, said, "No, no, not so. The man should be made sick first and I will give Rs. 500; and if he is polished off within three days I will pay Rs. 2,000 more; and I make the same agreement with regard to his wife." At first Khakeesha asked, "Am I to kill them by poison?" That was after the enquiry as to their caste and the place of their residence. Pestonjee put up his hand and said, "No, no, when poison is used, there is a great outcry made and much investigation takes place. Polish them off by some illum." It was after that Khakeesha enquired what the names of the persons were. Pestonjee said they were Nicholas DeGa and Rose Mary DeGa. Succaram slowly repeated the names several times. The fakeer went into the inner room. I did not see what he did. On coming back he said to prisoners, "Is this business to be done for you or somebody else?" Succaram said, pointing to Pestonjee, "This business is to be done on behalf of a female friend of my master." Both prisoners mentioned the name of the female friend—"Anne Pennell." Succaram repeated it several times. The fakeer said he would remember the name, because it begins with the letter "Iees" (a letter of the Persian alphabet). The fakeer said the man must be shewn him. Pestonjee gave some directions to Succaram and the Borah, and they then left. We left soon afterwards. The directions were that Succaram and the Borah should point out Nicholas DeGa to the fakeer between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock the following day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey—I have a faint recollection that I heard Khakeesha say it was necessary to write the names of Nicholas DeGa and his wife in the book. When he returned from the room he had the book in his hands. I heard him speak of the necessity of writing in the book the names of the persons to be killed, after he returned and while he had the book in his hand. He sat down. He was neither reading aloud nor muttering anything. He had a pen in his hand, but there was no inkstand. I saw him moving the pen on the book as if he was writing. I don't remember he repeated any names whilst he was writing. I don't remember whether he said he must pray either before going into the room or on his return. I am not sure about this, and if a person says he heard this, I cannot contradict him. On his return from the room, I think he said, "This business will be accomplished." Saying so he kept the book in his hand, but I cannot say whether he kept it open or closed it. Khakeesha said it was necessary to get the names. It was after some hesitation on the part of both prisoners that the name of Anne Pennell was mentioned. There was no hesitation shewn in giving the other names. I do not know why the fakeer made the enquiry as to the caste of the persons. "Burjat" is literally bad caste, and may mean a rascal. On Monday the 9th December, on coming to my house, the Borah said to me, "Look here, Pestonjee and Succaram have formed the intention of murdering Nicholas DeGa and his wife, and for the last two months they have been after me to look out for a man. I am now quite sure that they will carry out their intention of murdering them; and out of this matter will come something in reference to the other persons who were recently murdered at Grant Road." The Borah further said this—"As to the man who carried the plate with the poisoned cakes you will never find him. You must consider him to have gone out of the world. You will never find a trace of him." The Borah said Succaram told him all this. The Grant Road poisoning case was at that very time under investigation. The Borah said, "Succaram knows all about the Grant Road case." In answer to my question whether Pestonjee and Succaram were concerned in the Grant Road case, the Borah said, "Succaram knows the name of the person who carried the plate of poisoned cakes." I did not ask the Borah whether he had heard this from a member of the DeGa family. I know Michael DeGa. I had gone to Damaun to arrest him on a previous occasion some years ago. After Pestonjee was sent to jail Michael DeGa came once to my house. Mr. Mills may know the particulars of the visit. I don't know. He came to my house to ask for the assistance of a sepoy in order to discover a coolie whom he (DeGa) had sent to a Banian. In fact I wanted the coolie, because I suspected he (DeGa) might have employed him in carrying the poisoned sweetmeat. I have had frequent conversations with Michael DeGa after he was released from chowkey, but I cannot say whether it was whilst Pestonjee was in jail. I do not know whether Dr. Hewlett adjourned the inquest on the 11th December last in the hope that disclosures would be made at the meeting at Khakeesha's that night. Mr. Mills may know about it. Michael DeGa was released after the inquest was over. When I went to Khakeesha's house I expected some light would be thrown on the Grant Road case, but the Borah said Succaram would say nothing about it in the presence of Pestonjee; and that he would say something if Pestonjee was not there. I don't remember if Michael DeGa said to me anything about Succaram. Michael was kept in the same chowkey with Succaram, but in a separate place. I don't remember that I had conversations with Michael DeGa after he was released from the chowkey. He did say he was innocent. I don't remember his saying to me that Succaram was guilty. About this case Michael DeGa said nothing to me, nor I to him. It is true I went about with Michael DeGa in search of the coolie, but he has not yet been found. I went about with him down to about a month ago. Now, I say on my oath that DeGa has never given me reason to believe that either Succaram or Pestonjee was concerned in the Grant Road case. I do not remember. I did not tell Succaram that DeGa told me so. I said to the Borah, "How am I to understand about what you tell me? am I to think you say the truth or a falsehood?" I knew he was a convict. I am obliged to take information from convicts as well as respectable men. It was only on this occasion he gave me information. I did not trust him; I had a suspicion. He did not refer to Michael DeGa; he simply said some light would be thrown on the Grant Road case. I do not remember whether he said he got his information from a brother of Nicholas DeGa. I don't know how the Borah obtains a living. Khakeesha is a fakeer. I think I mentioned to the Borah the name and place of Khakeesha. It was not arranged between us that Khakeesha was to enact the sorcerer. I simply told Khakeesha that two persons would come to his place; and that he was to find out what their design was. I did not tell the Borah that Khakeesha was to personate a sorcerer, nor yet that he was to personate a murderer, a poisoner. I do not know, and never heard, that Khakeesha has been prosecuted for pretending to practise sorcery. He is not a man to do it. I know him for the last five years. He is in the habit of making amulets. I do not know that he is an "illumwallah." By that word I would understand that sorcery was implied; or it may mean art, wisdom, or many other things. I know nothing against him and cannot call him a bad man. He is not disreputable because he is poor. Respectable persons commit bad acts. (A passage in respect to Khakeesha in his deposition before the magistrate is pointed out to witness. It was to the effect that he employed a bad man because he could not get a better one.)

Mr. Anstey to Mr. Flynn—Ask him if he said that before the magistrate.

Mr. Flynn—Which passage do you mean?

Mr. Anstey said he would not be interrupted, and that he had already mentioned the passage. It was the last passage but one.

Mr. Flynn said he did not understand which passage was meant.

Mr. Anstey said he would not be interrupted so often.

The Judge—If you respect Mr. Flynn properly, he will answer you. Interpreters of the Court are not to be treated in this way, especially the head interpreter.

Mr. Anstey—I don't accept the correction. The interruptions have been frequent.

Witness, in answer to the question, denied having made the statement referred to in the passage in question.

AHMED ALI.

Ahmed Ali was next called. Mr. Scoble said he would not examine him at any length but would leave it to his learned friend to cross-examine him. Witness said he was present at the house of Khakeesha on the evening of the 11th December last, and heard the conversation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey—I heard Succaram say that the persons they wished to be killed were "burjat." Khakeesha asked if he was to kill them by poison. Pestonjee said, "No, not by poison; but kill them by some illum." "Illum" may comprehend a thousand different ways to effect an end—it may be supernatural ways. I said before the magistrate that the fakeer wanted to see the "fasl." It is an astrological book to ascertain good or bad auspices on a particular day and at a particular hour. Khakeesha said it was necessary to write the names in the book to ensure the success of the business. He went into the front room and brought a book with him. I did not hear him say it was necessary to say prayers. I did not hear him mumbling anything whilst the book was in his hand. He sat down. He did not read any verses from the book. He was moving his pen on the book, without ink, as the names of Nicholas DeGa, his wife, and Anne Pennell were called out. When he finished writing the names, he said the "business will be accomplished." That was when he came out of the room, and before writing the names.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble—At the Police Court I did not use the word "jaddoo-ki-kittab" (magic book.) The word used was "fasl" only.

ALLY MAHOMED.

Ally Mahomed, examined by Mr. Scoble—I was convicted only once, about a year ago. It was for theft, and I was sentenced at the Criminal Sessions to a year's imprisonment. I know both the prisoners. I know Pestonjee about three years, and Succaram about the same time. I was in the habit of going to Pestonjee's, and saw Succaram there almost daily. Pestonjee was in the habit of saying to me daily to find out a man who could polish off a person by his illum. Pestonjee said so in the presence of Succaram. I agreed to find out a man. I asked Pestonjee what he wanted the man to do. He said he wanted two persons to be polished off—killed. He mentioned the names of Nicholas DeGa and Rose Mary DeGa as the persons to be killed, because they had brought a suit against his "madam," Anne Pennell. He told me to make haste in finding the man. He said he would give Rs. 5,000 to the man who killed the two persons. I was tired of his importunities and made a report to Acbar Ali. I then told Pestonjee I had found a fakeer to effect the object he contemplated, that is, the murder of the two persons I took prisoners twice to the house of Khakeesha. On the first occasion we went at 10 P.M. Khakeesha said, "Nothing can be done to-day, come to-morrow." The next day we went about half-past 7 or 8 P.M. We went to the first storey of the house. A conversation took place and we then left. The next day I, Succaram, and Khakeesha went to the Fort. Pestonjee had given me a rupee to go in a buggy with Khakeesha, and told me that Succaram would follow us. In about one hour after we had arrived, Succaram joined us. He said, "Come along with me, I will point out Nicholas DeGa." He took us to a Bank near the Elphinstone Circle. It is close to the Town Hall. Succaram went inside to see if the saheb was there. We remained outside. On his return, Succaram said, "DeGa is busy inside, go near that window and see him." It was on the ground-floor. I and Khakeesha looked through the window into a room and saw Nicholas DeGa pacing up and down the room. Succaram had told us that he was pacing up and down, and that he was a Portuguese. I did not know him before. I saw him again at the Police Court. (Identifies Nicholas DeGa in Court.)

Mr. Anstey—I have only one question to ask you under present circumstances.

Witness to Mr. Anstey—At the Police Court I at first said I was a broker. In cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, I admitted having been sentenced to a year's imprisonment. I was a broker. As to my being called a thief, I must say Pestonjee is a greater thief than I. He was the real offender, not I; I was convicted for his sake. (In great excitement.) Do you call me a thief? Your own client has been committing crime and murder in his Parell bungalow.

Mr. Scoble—I hope my learned friend is satisfied with the answer.

Witness to Mr. Scoble—I am now an honest broker.

To the Court—I was sentenced by Mr. Justice Westropp.

KHAKEESHA, THE MAGICIAN.

Khakeesha Illaheebux, examined by Mr. Scoble—I am a fakeer or religious mendicant, and live in 3rd lane Camateepoora. I know Acbar Ali. I remember his coming to my house about two months ago. There is a landing place, in which there was a light on the night the police came to my house. Whilst I was sitting there, Ally Mahomed and the prisoners came. We had a conversation. Succaram said there were two wicked persons whom they wished to be polished off or killed. I asked what was their caste, and he said they were Christians. I asked, "How do you wish them to be killed, by poison, by illum, or tadbir (contrivance). The seth said, "No, no, don't kill them by poison. Kill them by some illum or contrivance." I said unless their names were mentioned, they would not die. The seth said the man's name was Nicholas DeGa, and the woman's was Rose Mary DeGa. I said they would first become sick and then die. I asked what expense they would incur. The second prisoner said the seth would pay Rs. 5,000 The Borah said, "The seth will pay Rs. 1,500 on those persons getting ill." The seth said, "No, that is not so, I will pay Rs. 500 on the man getting sick, and Rs. 2,000 when he dies; and the same sum for his wife." I went into the inner room to pray, and when I came out in ten minutes with a chapter of the Koran in my hand, I sat down on a mattress. I asked the seth why he wished to have those persons killed. The seth said, "I am not the person who wishes them to be killed, it is the wish of another person, and she is a madam." I asked what connection she was of the seth. Succaram said she was a friend of the seth, and was intimate with him. I asked the name and the seth mentioned it as "Anne Pennell." Succaram repeated the name several times. I asked that the man should be pointed out to me. It was arranged that Succaram and the Borah should go with me next day to point out the man. After this conversation the seth, Succaram, and the Borah went away. At 10 o'clock the following morning the Borah came to my house and took me to a house where I saw both the seth and Succaram. I came to the Fort with the Borah near the garden, where Succaram joined us after an hour. Nicholas DeGa was pointed out to us by Succaram in an office near the garden. I looked in through a window.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey—I was examined at the Police Court. I was agitated. I am a resident of the jungles. I make amulets. I write something on pieces of paper and people believe in them. God causes their recovery. Everything is done by God's "illum," not mine. I am only a fakeer. I was never at Hydrabad. I was never convicted of holding myself out as a sorcerer and defrauding a man of Rs. 590. I was never convicted of an offence. I have been in Bombay six years. I have lived in the house at Camateepoora four months. For my amulets I never get more than corn, or clothes, or trifles that people give me. I never got any large sum of money.

The witness, at short intervals, when he found breathing time, went on mumbling something to the considerable amusement of those who were within hearing.

MR. JAMES FLYNN.

Mr. James Flynn, head translator and interpreter, High Court, was called to explain the meaning of certain words. "Illum," he said, is an Arabic word and when used by itself means science, knowledge, art, skill. It is generally used as a prefix, such as "illum-e-hikmut," the science of philosophy; "illum-e-sihar," the science of sorcery. Popularly or vulgarly it is used to signify magic, sorcery, or the "black art." The word more frequently used for sorcery is "jaddoo." "Saf-karae" means to polish off, to kill; and the word is used even among well-educated natives. The literal meaning of the word "burjat" is bad caste; but the expression is used only for a rascal, a scoundrel, or a wicked person.

In answer to Mr. Budroodin, witness noticed the slight inaccuracies in the Hindustance expressions used by Mr. Mills and Mr. Vincent. The latter gentleman, he thought, knew Marathi perhaps better than he did Hindustance. To a man who knew Hindustance only, and not Marathi, the expression used by Mr. Vincent might appear difficult to understand.

To Mr. Scoble—I am not at all surprised at the slight mistakes made either by Mr. Mills or Mr. Vincent. They might be made by foreigners.

Mr. Scoble said there was one more witness, a Portuguese, as to certain of the records and proceedings, and unless his learned friends wished, he did not propose to put him into the witness-box.

Mr. Anstey—I should like to see Michael DeGa in the box.

Mr. Scoble said Michael DeGa was not a witness, had not been summoned to appear, and could not be of any possible use. The learned counsel said this closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Anstey—I will then ask if your Lordship thinks there is a case to go the jury?

The Judge—Oh yes, certainly.

Mr. Anstey said his Lordship decided before hearing what he had to say, and if his Lordship would not hear the law, he would at once address the jury, who were the judges both of the facts and of the law.

Mr. Anstey then addressed the jury for the first prisoner. The limited space at our disposal obliges us to considerably compress the learned gentleman's able address. No judge, he said, ventured in England to give his opinion to the jury one way or another, but he simply confined himself to a statement of the facts in evidence and to a direction on points of law. As his Lordship had declined to hear him on the law, he confidently turned to the jury to address them both on the facts and on the law. He must tender thanks to the Advocate-General on behalf of his client, not only for the fairness but liberality to the prisoners, with which he had used the documents put in for the prosecution, and generally for the manner in which he had conducted the case. It might truly be said that this was not a police case. It was got up, not by the police, but by a convicted felon who, it transpired, had been tried before Mr. Justice Westropp and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The police, he should say, did not manage their cases in the way in which this case had been got up; and the learned counsel was perfectly certain that if the case had been in the hands of the police, it would never have come before the jury. This prosecution went against the law as far as it could be gathered from cases decided in India; and in support of his contention, Mr. Anstey referred to and read from a case given in the 1st Calcutta Weekly Reporter, Criminal Rulings, p. 71, in which the High Court discouraged the idea of instituting a prosecution like this. The learned counsel also referred to the case of the Queen v. Cassidy, 4, Bombay High Court Reports, in which the prisoner was charged before Mr. Justice Westropp with discharging a fire-arm at another person. When the nipple was examined, it was found there was no cap upon it. At the request of the counsel for the prisoner, the point was reserved for the consideration of the full court. It was argued before Sir Richard Couch and Mr. Justice Westropp, who ordered the discharge of the prisoner. (Reads from the report.) These were the only two cases which the learned counsel had to refer to as cases decided before the High Court. The learned counsel hoped the jury would not by their verdict revive the horrible superstition as to witchcraft; and that they would not allow their verdict, by permitting the case to mature into a conviction, to shew that the society of Bombay had sunk to the lowest depth of degradation. Suppose that Mrs. DeGa, in delivering the child, had died (which was certainly far from the wish of the learned counsel,) could the jury have found the prisoners guilty on that ground? The supposition was preposterous. It would be absurd to suppose in connection with the wills that Pestonjee Dinshaw expected to gain anything by the death of Nicholas DeGa or of his wife. He was then simply a clerk to the attorney who prepared the will, and as such could have had no interest therein. Even if Nicholas DeGa and his wife died, the latter had two half sisters who claimed under the will of Eliza Philips; and this consideration ought not to be lost sight of. Then DeGa was to get nothing except what his wife chose to give him; and if the property did not go to Mrs. DeGa, it would go to her half sisters. The learned counsel, therefore, argued that there was no motive to the commission of the offence. In coming to refer to Khakeesha, the wretched hypocrite, the learned counsel protested against the jury believing anything on the evidence of such a man. The jury must have gathered from the line of cross-examination adopted by the counsel for the prisoners what the defence would be. Even if the prisoners engaged in the tomfoolery ascribed to them there was no offence committed. Many men of rank and position were known to believe in sorcery and witchcraft. Sir Mathew Hale, a learned judge, burned those whom he did not hang and hanged those whom he did not burn; and though a great lawyer, he shared in the same delusion. The learned counsel referred at some length to reports of English cases of witchcraft in Howell's State Trials, to the case of Mary Smith, the Essex witches, &c., in order to shew that even peers of the realm were not exempt from the superstition of witchcraft and sorcery, and it need excite no surprise if Pestonjee Dinshaw was not so exempt. From a stupid king like James I. down to the lowest of men the superstition extended. Pestonjee was not Sir Mathew Hale, Lord Bacon, or Lord Coke, and yet these peers believed in sorcery; and the learned counsel had yet to learn that the wretched Succaram was a Bishop or was likely to be a Bishop. And yet a Bishop now is not free from such influences. Even in this presidency the phrenzy had reached such a height that, according to Mr. Vincent—of whom the learned counsel wished to speak with all respect—the belief in witchcraft prevail very generally in the Mofussil and to a certain extent among educated natives in Bombay. Another word. In the Police Court there was no attempt made to conceal that "illum" meant sorcery: it was here, after the tenor of the cross-examination was understood, that another interpretation was sought to be given to the word, which was unwarranted. The learned counsel also pressed upon the attention of the jury that a great deal of prejudice was mixed up with the present case from its supposed connection with the Grant Road poisoning case. Referring to the evidence, the learned counsel said the proposed conditions were—the man was to fall sick in twenty-four hours, then die in three days; exactly the same fate was to overtake the wife, but not at the same time. Poison was not to be the means used. How then could anything like this be done except by sorcery, by the "black art"? Mr. Vincent's grammar broke down in the hands of Mr. Flynn and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, who had the advantage of speaking Hindustance as his mother tongue. The explanation of these gentlemen appeared to be damnatory of Mr. Vincent's title to be considered a grammarian of Hindustance. Pestonjee Dinshaw, if he protested against the use of poison, could not have suggested a resort to sword and pistol, dagger and knife. It was evident he referred to the "black art," and nothing else. The jury were judges of facts and of the law, and independently of anything that all the judges in Westminster might persuade them to infer, they were at liberty to form their own conclusion. In this case, the learned counsel urged, it would be necessary for them to conclude that witchcraft was a possible, a feasible thing. The learned counsel's theory was this. Notwithstanding all the evidence to the contrary, he would say that the man who put the convict Borah into action was none other than Michael DeGa, who was trying to screen himself from another trial. The first man who set the stone of this prosecution rolling was Michael DeGa. What does he tell Mr. Mills? "If you don't go against me, but go against Pestonjee Dinshaw, you will trace the Grant Road crime to the culprit." The plan of operation seemed to be this. The Borah was persuading his miserable dupes, the prisoners, to see the experiments in sorcery which he offered to shew them; and they were ashamed to refuse. On the other hand, he was persuading the police to relinquish their pursuit of Michael DeGa and to go against Pestonjee and Succaram; and he assured them the disclosures at the meeting of the 11th December would throw light on the Grant Road case. The unfortunate arrival of Lord Northbrook—or rather the unfortunate stoppages of serious business during his week's stay in Bombay—relaxed the vigilance of the police; and a valuable week was lost before the culprit in the Grant Road murders could be pursued to his lurking-place. The police had lost all clue; and they were tempted into the Borah's trap. Even if Khakeesha was the innocent dove he professed to be, what was the maker of amulets but a sorcerer? The learned counsel would take the jury a step further. Supposing that all the alleged conversation took place, what was there to be said against the hypothesis that Pestonjee and Succaram, whether seriously or in jest, went to the fakeer's house to witness his experiments in sorcery? There were certain offences cognizable by the laws of God, and not by the laws of man. Sin, unless brought within the compass of crime, was not cognizable except in the Court of Conscience. That was the great stumbling-block, the rock on which so many judicatures had split. It was this perpetual confusion of spirit. If on a certain day, a man offered incense to the evil spirit to destroy the society of Bombay, was he to be prosecuted criminally? No doubt Pestonjee Dinshaw was reprehensible for such a belief; but even the peers of the realm shared in a belief like his.

Mr. Anstey, at the close of his able address, left the Court. The Court adjourned for a few minutes. On his Lordship's return,

Mr. Inverarity said his learned leader, who was gone, had desired him to ask his Lordship to reserve the point whether instigation to murder by sorcery was an offence in law.

The Judge—I do not consider at present there is any legal point to reserve.

Mr. Marriott next addressed the jury on behalf of the second prisoner, adopting all the arguments of Mr. Anstey and presenting some fresh ones, which the limited space at our disposal to-day precludes us from noticing.

His Lordship then summed up the case and was occupied about an hour in doing so. His Lordship read from the wills and the proceedings in Suit 543 of 1872, remarking that Rose Maria DeGa was entitled to considerable sums of money which she should have got if the trustees had properly discharged their trust; and that after many efforts she succeeded, through a competent solicitor, Mr. Langley, only in obtaining Rs. 700. As to the evidence of Ally Mahomed, his Lordship said there could be no possible doubt in respect of its accuracy and truthfulness. Mr. Vincent's evidence was also truthful. Even if he made a slip in one or two native expressions, the old Khan Bahadoor and the young Khan Bahadoor could not possibly be mistaken. It appeared to his Lordship very difficult to believe that a person like Pestonjee Dinshaw, who was an articled clerk to one of the first legal firms, and a solicitor of the Court, with a competent knowledge of English, went to the house of Khakeesha—and it was unquestionable upon the evidence that he wished to kill the two persons—and that he did go for the purpose of gaining his object by means of sorcery or the "black art."

The jury retired for consultation at 8 P.M. and returned in about ten minutes with a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

Mr. Marriott, on behalf of the second prisoner, moved for an arrest of judgment on the ground that the counts contained no charges on which judgment might be passed. There was a defect which went to the absolute merits of the case, and not a defect which could be cured; and the learned counsel argued the Court had, therefore, no power to pass sentence.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the first prisoner, made a similar objection.

The Judge said that was not the right way of reading the section, section 115, under which the prisoners were charged. In respect of one alternative the punishment was seven years, and in respect of the other fourteen years. His Lordship's attention had already been directed to the section in connection with one or two other cases; and if his Lordship was framing the counts he should frame them exactly as they had been framed. To constitute the offence of abetment, it was not necessary that the abetment should be completed.

Mr. Marriott—Your Lordship will please take a note of my objection.

The Judge—Yes, I will. I have not the slightest doubt in the world. If I had any doubt, I would reserve the point.

Pestonjee on being asked if he had to say anything why sentence should not be passed upon him, said nothing.

Succaram said—I am innocent. I am a Brahmin, and I pray you Lordship will, in passing sentence, direct the jailer to make some arrangement for my taking my meals separately. I am an old man, sixty years of age; and your Lordship will also take that into consideration.

The Judge said—Pestonjee Dinshaw, the sentence of the Court upon you is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for seven years. Succaram Raghoba, And the sentence of the Court upon you is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Before the prisoners were removed from the dock, acclamations and sounds of hurrahs were heard proceeding from the crowds in the road. There had evidently been some misapprehension as to the result of the trial.

The Court rose at 8 P.M.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in Labelled packets only, by Storekeepers and Grocers all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

IMPORTANT CASE UNDER THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

DISPUTE ABOUT CERTAIN LAND AT TOOLSEE.

IN the District Court of Tanna, on the 13th instant, before W. M. Coghlan, Esq., Judge; Colonel J. T. Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Nor hern Division, and Robert Knight, Esq., of Bombay, Assessors, the following case was disposed of :—

IN THE MATTER OF AHMEDBHOY HABIBHOY, THE COLLECTOR OF TANNA, AND THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1870.

Messrs. Payne, Govind Laba, and Chintamon Sadashiv, for the claimant.

Messrs Farran, Crawford, and the Government Pleader, for Her Majesty's Government of Bombay.

The facts of the case fully appear from the following decision :—

This is a reference from the Collector of Tanna under Sections XV. and XVIII. of the Land Acquisition Act 1870, the Collector of Tanna having been unable to agree with Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, the person interested, as to the amount to be allowed to him on account of the compulsory acquisition by Government of certain land at Toolsee, in Salsette, taken up by Government on behalf of the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace of the City of Bombay, for the purpose of augmenting the water supply of Bombay.

The land in question is described in the Government Notification of the 29th February 1872, as "all that ground situated in the Toolsee valley, in the limits of the village of Toolsee, in the Salsette taluka of the Tanna collectorate which is included within the contour level of 450 on Town Hall datum, and bounded on the north by the hills near the village of Toolsee, and on the south by the hamlet of talooka Pada and Chooncee Morse hill, and on the west by a spur of Raptee hill, and on the east by the Tanna range of hills, while in the Notification of the 11th April 1872, it is notified that the area of land required to be taken up amounts to 331 acres 4,537 square yards, more or less."

Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy claimed compensation in the amount of Rs. 1,14,470-8-5, as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Market value of the land taken by the Collector of Tanna under Section 24 of the "Land Acquisition Act, 1870," taking the land at 20 years' purchase, viz., 57 acres 12½ goontas (including village reserved) of sweet batty ground at Rs. 700 per acre, being at the estimated rent annual net value on crop of Rs. 35 per acre on lands of like nature in Salsette	40,161	6	0			
130 acres 7½ goontas of arable wurkas or grass land, at Rs. 250 per acre, being estimated at the rate, or annual net value of Rs. 12-8 per acre for grass, jowlee, grazing of cattle, produce of toddy trees, &c., on lands of like nature in Salsette	32,546	14	0			
136 acres 4 goontas of unarable wurkas or forest land at Rs. 100 per acre, taking the average annual net return of land of this character in the Tanna District at Rs. 5 per acre	13,000	10	0			
				86,311	14	0
Less Government rent Rs. 250 per annum by 20				5,000	0	0
Add 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition under Section 42 of the Act				12,918	12	5
				94,258	10	5
Damages sustained by the proprietor by reason of the severing of the land from his other land at Toolsee, and by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property by the destruction of the roads and other means of communication, and the wood depots, and by the prevention of access to the said land, viz., 15 acres 26½ goontas of sweet batty grounds at a deterioration in value of 20 per cent. on the above valuation, or Rs. 149 per acre	2,193	4	0			
8 acres 3½ goontas of arable wurkas or grass land at a deterioration in value of 20 per cent. on the above valuation, or Rs. 59 per acre	439	10	0			
1,993 acres 15 goontas of unarable wurkas or forest land at a deterioration of 25 per cent. on the above valuation, or Rs. 25 per acre	47,379	0	0			
				50,211	14	0
				1,44,470	8	5

The Collector made an award in the following terms :—

"Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy having stated through Mr. Rimington, that he has nothing further to urge on behalf of his claim for compensation in respect to the land resumed for public purpose as set forth in the proceedings above, the undersigned, the Collector, proceeded to pass award as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
On account of kurreef or cultivable land at the rate of Rs. 110 per acre	6,270	0	0
Do. wurkas at Rs. 40	5,200	0	0
Forest land, including trees, at Rs. 20	2,720	0	0
Total	14,190	0	0
Fifteen per cent. on market value as per above, section 42 Act X. of 1870	2,130	0	0
Total	16,320	0	0
Consequential damages	6,000	0	0
Total amount of compensation awarded	22,320	0	0

"But in order to allowing a fair margin for every kind of probability of under-valuation, and further to remove and take away from the owner of the land resumed every excuse for his dragging himself and the opposite party into Court, I deem it desirable to offer a total sum of Rs. 25,000.

"The above sum having been handed and offered by the undersigned in twenty-five one thousand currency notes to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, the sole owner and proprietor of the land above referred to, resumed under Act X. of 1870, the same was declined with thanks, accompanied with an intimation that as he considered the award in no way fair, he preferred to leave the matter of compensation to be settled by the Court.

"Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy having accordingly refused the amount proffered and awarded to him as compensation on account of the lands specified above, resumed from him, in the village of Toolsee, talooka Salsette, of the Tanna district, under Act X. of 1870, pursuant to notification as published in the *Government Gazette*, pages 261 and 466, under dates the 28th February and 10th April 1872 respectively, I, James Walker Robertson, Collector of Tanna, do hereby direct that the matter relating to such compensation be referred for determination in the manner provided in section 15 of Act X. of 1870 by the Civil Court of Tanna.

(Signed) J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector."

There is an omission probably by oversight in this award, in that the Collector has not deducted, as it appears he must have intended to deduct, the capitalized value of the annual rent of Rs. 250 paid by Ahmedbh

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Madras Bachelors' Ball is likely to take place on Monday.

The *Western Star* says that there is a report that the First Prince of Travancore will shortly pay a visit to Upper India.

The *Western Star* tells us that Mr. Ananda Soobramony Iyer, first judge of the Nagercoil Zilla Court, who was suspended a short time ago, has been dismissed.

We learn that another of Lord Hobart's brothers is expected from Turkey and will be placed on His Lordship's personal staff, until such time as he can be handsomely provided for in the public service.—*Bangalore Herald.*

We are informed that the gallant Bangalore Volunteers, which hitherto consisted only of three companies, is about to have a fourth company, and that certain influential residents have exerted themselves in procuring a large body of recruits.—*Ibid.*

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by the Hon. Miss Baring and suite, proceeded to Barrackpore on Saturday last in the Sonamookee, which was towed by H. M. S. the Sir William Peel. The Viceregal party returned to town on Monday.

Free Church Female Orphanage.—The foundation-stone of a new building for the accommodation of the Female Orphanage and Zenana Mission of the Free Church of Scotland was to be laid on Tuesday afternoon by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Mr. J. B. Norton.—The Council of Legal Education under the scheme for the education of students for the Bar, or for practice under the Bar, have appointed Mr. John Bruce Norton, late Advocate-General of Madras, Professor and Tutor of Hindu and Mahomedan Law and the Laws in force in British India.—*Madras Mail.*

On the 31st of December last, out of the 631 civilians on the Bengal Establishment, 100 were absent on furlough or special leave. Of these, seven are employed under the Government of India, 51 under Bengal, 30 under the North-Western Provinces, 6 under the Punjab, and 7 in Oudh. There were no civilians absent from the Central Provinces, Burma, Mysore, or Hyderabad.

Alligators, we are told, are brought daily to the catchcrry, Calicut, and it seems as if the people were determined to put these voracious creatures down. Most of them are trapped and brought in alive, and few are shot. One thousand four hundred rupees were disbursed last month for the destruction of these creatures. The largest that was brought in measured a little more than twelve feet.

The late Mr. Gover.—The Secretary of State for India having considered in Council the despatch of the Governor in Council, dated 19th November last, requesting that the equivalent of Rs. 1,000 may be paid to Mrs. Gover, widow of Mr. C. E. Gover, recently employed as Census Officer of this Presidency, has informed His Excellency in Council that the necessary orders have been given for the payment to Mrs. Gover.

The Jam of Lus Beyla.—It is generally rumoured that the Jam of Lus Beyla will be allowed to return to Sind, on condition of his being a pensioner of the Khan, and giving up all claims to the governorship of Beyla. These conditions the Jam, we believe, has refused to accede to, and very properly too, in our opinion. One thing is certain, that peace or order will never be restored in the Khan's territories, unless the Jam is reinstated in the position from which he was driven through the ill-advised measures of our own Government.—*Sindian.*

Farewell Address to the Rev. Dr. James Murray Mitchell, M.A., LL.D.—At a meeting presided over by the Reverend Lal Belari Dey, held at No. 173, Maniktollah Street, Calcutta, on Saturday evening, the students and congregation of the Free Church of Scotland Missionary Institution, presented their retiring pastor above named with an elaborate address, expressive of their Christian sympathy and regret at the reverend gentleman's premature departure, which takes place on the 13th instant, with the view of recruiting his impaired health. The students also presented the reverend gentleman with a gold pencil-case and a handsome copy of the Bible, and Mrs. Mitchell with a neat Cashmere shawl and a gold pencil-case. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Mitchell feelingly responded, after which the meeting concluded with a short, though earnest prayer for their safe passage "home" with a speedy return to the Indian missionary field.—*Englishman.*

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

(*Times*, Jan. 10.)

(Concluded from Thursday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

It is idle to speculate on what might have happened had the Emperor decided to play the patriot at all hazards—to accept facts abroad, and try to induce his subjects to accept them; to stake the fortunes of his family on his domestic policy. We have the authority of M. Thiers for asserting that the Empress urged him to make war for the sake of her son, and the assertion seems not improbable. It is certain that a knot of the most Bonapartist of the Bonapartists unceasingly pressed war on him for the most strictly personal reasons. They deluded themselves with the idea of the military preponderance of France; they believed the victory to be assured beforehand; the blood and treasure it might cost were nothing to them so long as they were assured a fresh lease of prosperity. The Emperor cannot altogether have shared these delusions, although doubtless, to some extent he was deceived and willing to be deceived. But the success that had once been matter of congratulation were now crowding their consequences upon him. He was being driven to seek for safety in provoking Providence; he was paying the penalties of a political *vie orageuse*. The *coup d'etat* had cut him loose from relations that should have been his security in time of danger, had he held his throne by a more legitimate title. But his interests already were trending far apart from those of his subjects; the events of the night of the 2nd of December had left him few conscientious advisers, and limited his choice of capable military instruments. He had able creatures and subordinates who were bound fast to him; but the most eminent politicians of France, the men who might have had the confidence of the country, were in opposition or retreat, while disinterested veterans like Changarnier and Trochu were banished from his councils of war. The interests of an individual and of something far smaller than a faction were to decide on the destinies of the country at the moment when its fortunes were trembling in the balance. But no man, even in that extremity, would have rushed blindly on ruin to escape the dangers which menaced him. Did the Emperor believe he could enter on the war with reasonable hopes of success? Lebœuf might have deceived him so far with that unhesitating answer—"We are ready, and more than ready." But after Lebœuf, there should have been no better judge of the situation than the Emperor himself. His muster rolls might have been falsified, yet, all deductions made, he could roughly estimate the effective strength of his forces. At least, he knew the numbers Germany could put on foot in a given number of days, for the German military statistics were open to the world and there was Stoffel at Berlin shrewdly noting everything and duly transmitting his Cassandra-like despatches to Paris. He must have been aware that, unless he could strike before those nine days of mobilization were accomplished, even Northern Germany would have a great numerical superiority in the field. The probability is that he taxed his ingenuity to combat the remonstrances of his common sense. In trying to deceive himself, he had plausible grounds to go upon. There was the reputation of those troops who had been the terror of Europe since the days of his uncle. They had only been repulsed by a combination of all the armies of Europe, when exhausted by unparalleled exertions. They had sustained that reputation in his own time, although he might have taken warning from the considerations which persuaded him to sign in haste the unlooked-for Peace of Villafranca. Then there were the chassepots, the mitrailleuses, and those new rifled cannon of bronze. *Moral* and armaments might compensate for lack of numbers, fortresses which could not be taken might be masked, and the French *élan* might carry him into Germany before the more sluggish Teutons had settled their plans or combined their operations. The communications once cut between the North of Germany and the South, he might find his allies in the enemy's country, and beat Prussia as his uncle had done, with South German auxiliaries. It was the Emperor's misfortune that he was doubly deceived,—that he was alike ill served in military affairs and in diplomacy. Had he been informed of the real spirit of Germany, he might have dismissed his notion of German alliances as the most extravagant of dreams; but his envoys to the minor German Principalities accepted the temper of the Courts as representing the spirit of the people. As is the manner of Frenchmen, they spoke no German. They reported that if France won a first success she might count on enlisting on her side South German jealousies of Prussia. It is less surprising that the Emperor received the fable at the time, since a man so intelligent as Edmond About repeats it confidently to this very moment. Moreover, as it appears now, the new Foreign Minister was persuaded that he had secured the adhesion of Austria. What he had to tell the Emperor probably confirmed such false reports as came from Courts like Würtemberg and Hesse Darmstadt.

Thus we may understand the Emperor's mental attitude early in the year. It was with anything but a light heart that he looked forward to this war looming on his horizon, yet to a certain extent he had succeeded in persuading himself that the venture was not so very desperate. Did not Lebœuf answer for the army? Had not De Gramont and his colleagues reassure him as to German alliances? Meanwhile, men were speaking of peace, while a sense of coming troubles was spreading, and there were rumours of war in the air. The country, and even the obsequious Chamber, became dangerously susceptible. Stanch Imperialists like Baron Jerome David held strange language. The project of a railway over the Alps threatened to create a conflagration in Europe. For a time there was a lull, but the heavens were lowering. Ollivier's voluble assurances in the debate on the Army Bill made most people uneasy; the barometer was falling fast, and men felt somehow by the movements of the ship of State that the hands which steered it were beginning to falter.

Early in July the squall of the Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen candidate for the Spanish Crown blew up. The Emperor found himself suddenly forced towards the resolution over which he had been hesitating so long. Let us judge his conduct and that of his Cabinet as we may, it is idle to say they regulated their policy on considerations of the dignity of France. The dignity of France was saved, and more than saved, when the King of Prussia formally approved the withdrawal of the objectionable candidate. But for the sake of the Emperor, of the dynasty, and the Bonapartist place-holders, it was deemed necessary there should be a diplomatic triumph to compensate the humiliation of Sadowa, by offering French vanity a brilliant satisfaction. The Emperor himself doubted and hesitated; if France was to be flattered by a triumph, Germany must smart under a defeat. But in place of grasping at the reprieve which was offered him, doing his best in the circumstances, and giving himself time for reflection, he was tempted to push his success, and try if he could insult Prussia without having previously beaten her. Probably his judgment was remonstrating all the time. But we may believe that prolonged suspense was wearing a nature which had been tried by reaction of illluck after an extraordinary flush of prosperity. The Emperor saw that safety lay in waiting, had waiting been possible; but he had no longer either the resolution or the time to hold by his old maxim—"Everything comes to him who waits." The matter was precipitately discussed with the brutal bluntness of the telegraph. The most momentous questions were decided by the readiest pen in Cabinet Councils held standing, and in feverish exaltation of spirits. Stories were invented and facts deliberately misrepresented by officials with the idea of provoking popular enthusiasm. On the 19th of July the die was cast, and war declared by Ministers almost as thoughtless as the *gamins* who raised the cry of "*A Berlin*" upon the Boulevards.

The war was declared, and the Emperor could have prevented or delayed it, but the French were never more unjust than when they subsequently insisted on holding him solely responsible. It was not only that seven millions of them, men like M. Guizot included, had voted the affirmative in the *Plebiscite*, but organs of all shades of opinion had been stimulating their jealousy of German unity, and the illustrious Thiers himself had published his gospel of war and revenge in his *History of the Consulate and the Empire*. Had it not been for the tone held by French writers for many years before, the Emperor would never have dreamt of the German war-path as the shortest way to regain his lost popularity; and it is matter of little consequence whether the cries on the Boulevards which followed the declaration of war came from his paid police agents or his enfranchised voters of the faubourgs.

Every one should be familiar with the history of the war, so far as it can be gathered from the conflicting testimony of the leading actors in it. The error of declaring it once committed, the Emperor became only secondarily responsible for the disasters which cost him so dearly. The moral and material efficiency Lebœuf had pledged himself for was lacking. A multitude of men who had been carried on the rolls were missing, and those [who were actually under arms were never in the right place at the critical moment. The boasted *Intendance* system utterly broke down, magazines were found unfurnished, and supplies ran short. There was recrimination, disunion, and discontent among leaders of the several *corps d'armée*. Time was lost when time was everything, and instead of France breaking ground with the swift advance that alone could have extenuated her precipitate declaration of war, her attenuated armies stood echeloned in a long line of observation along her assailable frontier. The plan attributed to the Emperor, of an aggressive moment that should sever Germany at once strategically and politically, had broken down before it could even be attempted. Had it been attempted it may be doubted whether it would not have proved more disastrous, if possible, than the one actually adopted.

The last pageants in which the unfortunate Emperor figured as the favourite of fortune were the arrival with the Army of Metz and the war rehearsal on the heights above Saarbruck, where his son received his "baptism of fire." While the world was expecting that, whatever might be the issue of the war, victory at first would incline to France, the Emperor was figuring as Commander-in-Chief of all the armies in the field. Had things gone well he would have accepted laurels of ceremony like the Grand Monarque when he travelled in his lumbering coach to see a town taken by one of his Marshals. But in reality, so far as the truth can be arrived at, it seems he only accompanied his troops in the capacity of spectator and adviser, perhaps as arbitrator in the last resort in some vexed question of combinations. Had all gone as well as in Italy, Cæsar's chariot or charger would have moved along in the middle of his victorious columns, through triumphs and ovations, and over roads strewed with bloody laurels. The great object of the war would have been attained, and Louis the Younger would have presented to France and Europe as the spoilt child Victory and Fortune. It was the dream of some such result which led the Prince's father to tempt this desperate game when he felt the odds were against him. His first proclamation, written in what should have been the flush of sanguine excitement, had somewhat chilled the more ardent spirits. He warned the troops of the formidable work that awaited them on their march in the country "bristling with fortresses." The anxiety that address shadowed out had more than realized itself. After the famous "*tout peut se retablir*" that followed the defeats of Woerth and Forbach, nothing can be conceived more deplorable than the position of the Emperor. Conscious of an irretrievable error, and moving despondently in the shadow of the approaching end, among disorganized and half-mutinous troops, who in their looks or language made him responsible for their misfortunes, surrounded by Generals who had lost head and heart, and had no comfort to offer to their master, he could do nothing by staying where he was, while he was sure to be made answerable for the defeats which impended when these demoralized troops of his should again be opposed to the disciplined and victorious Germans. The only thing more miserable than the scenes that were passing around him was the news which came from the capital. Paris would only receive him victorious; therefore, Paris would never receive him again. This was where he had been landed by revolving in that vicious circle which had commenced with the *coup d'etat*. This was the end of the years of strong personal government when he had boasted himself omnipotent for good or evil. It was but a year or two since he had declared that France was the arbiter of Europe, implying that he had the power to enforce her judgments; it was but a year since he had confidently answered for domestic order. Now the Germans were in France, and Paris, as he knew, was on the brink of a revolution. For him and for his son there was no safe home in his wide dominions but the head-quarters of a beaten and retreating army. He had no choice left him when he turned back with MacMahon in that Quixotic enterprise of freleasing Bazaine. MacMahon, with candid chivalrousness, has acquitted his master of responsibility for that wild bit of strategy, but the surrender at Sedan must have come as a relief from a situation that was growing intolerable.

Thenceforward the Emperor's life has a personal rather than a political interest. The surrender of his sword to the King of Prussia symbolized nothing. He had ceased actually to be Emperor when Julesfavre had dared to demand his deposition three weeks before. The Palikao Ministry was Provisional rather than Imperial; it was understood that its precarious tenure of existence depended altogether on the news from the seat of war. With the capitulation of Sedan it ceased to be; the Empress sought safety in flight from Paris, not an hour too soon, and "the gentlemen of the pavement" scrambled into authority over the fresh ruins of the personal power.

A howl of obloquy pursued the Emperor over the Belgian frontier to his seclusion at Wilhelmshohe. It was not unnatural. The war was in great measure his; it had brought unspeakable suffering and bitter humiliation on the country, and his accomplices execrated him for not influencing them for their own good, in virtue of the authority their votes had vested in him. But dispassionate spectators regarded the fallen man with very different feelings. It was not only that such startling reverses might well have silenced harsh judgment, but the manner in which he bore them commanded involuntary respect and esteem. People who had called him a charlatan at the Tuileries confessed him to be a man when they saw him in the depths of misfortune. The wonderful result of his ambitions had been blighted so late in his life, that all hope was over for him; his pride was stung by the thought that his career had closed in humiliation; that posterity would denounce him as an impostor who had owed his rise and reputation to luck rather than genius; that the son, like the father, would begin life in proscription and exile and find it the harder to repeat his father's successes among opponents forewarned by his father's example. With reflections so bitter gnawing at his mind, with his physical maladies conspiring to produce intense depression, he not only preserved his apparent serenity but displayed invariably that dignified courtesy which denotes a mind too stable to be easily shaken. Nor was the effort merely a passing one. It has lasted from them till now. Beset by a mortal malady which would have made most men irritable and captious, the Emperor has shown himself invariably calm and strong. Nothing, perhaps, is so admirable in the life of this remarkable man as the silence he has consistently preserved with regard to those whose ill-advised counsels, incapacity, and self-interested falsehoods contributed so largely to his ruin. Ungrateful *proteges* from whom he should have been sacred, have sought to make him their scapegoat, as he has been abused and calumniated by bitter enemies. He has neither remonstrated nor recriminated in person or by deputy. The wranglers might tell their stories as they would, they might be sure enough he would never contradict them. History will find much to reproach him with, but it is certain his contemporaries have been very unjust to him.

We have lingered long on the last year of his reign, pregnant as it was with events which have shifted the landmarks of history. We may dismiss his sojourn at Chislehurst in a line or two. His life passed there uneventfully and in apparent tranquillity. Silent, self-reserved, and self-controlled, he did not take the world into the secret of his regrets or remorse. If his party raised their heads again and bragged of a new revolution to their profit while France was struggling still in the social and financial chaos into which they had cast her, we have no reason to believe he gave them encouragement. Disappointed adventurers might talk and act madly when life was short. But the Emperor returned to England, whose life and people he had always liked, and lived like an English country gentleman, whose shattered health condemns him to retirement and the society of a few intimates. There were attached friends with him when he died, and if constancy should command friends, few men deserved friends better.

It was unfortunate for his reputation that he was spared to live out his life. Had he succumbed some years ago to the first attacks of the disease he died of, he would have found eulogists enough to justify his policy by its brilliant success, and to deny that the Imperial system carried the inevitable seeds of dissolution. Had it collapsed after his decease they might have urged that the collapse was but a proof the more of his unrivalled genius,—that such a man could leave no successor to develop the ideas he had originated. As it is, it can hardly be doubted that his contemporaries will do him injustice, and that his memory will be, in a measure, rehabilitated by posterity. Unless absorbing ambition is to be pleaded as an excuse by Pretenders born in the people, we must judge his political morality severely. The *coup d'etat* was an offence almost more venial than the systematically relaxing and demoralizing nature of the rule that followed it. His best excuse was that he honestly believed himself and his system better adapted to the French than any other that could be substituted for it; and subsequent errors seem to have shown that he was not altogether wrong. In considering himself to the best of his lights, he did the best he could for his country. His foreign policy was generous and consistent, until personal motives compelled him to arrange a series of sensational surprises. His enlightened commercial ideas cost him some popularity among the Protectionist supporters of his dynasty. England at least had nothing to reproach him with, and the firmness with which he had held to her friendship assured him a friendly welcome when he sought refuge on her shores.

As might be presumed from the marvellous vicissitudes of his career, few men showed stranger or subtler contrasts in their nature. He owed his rise to the unflinching resolution with which he pursued a fixed idea; yet he hesitated over each step he took, and it was that habit of hesitation that ruined him in the end. His strong point was that no disappointment discouraged him, and so long he felt he had time to wait, his patience was inexhaustible. Confined at Ham, in place of dashing himself against his prison bars, he turned quietly to his studies, and educated himself for the destinies in store for him. After the ridicule of his failures on the frontiers and in the Chamber of Deputies, he tried again as if nothing had happened. It was significant of the man that he succeeded in France in spite of ridicule, yet there may have been cool policy in the deeds that changed ridicule to terror on the 2nd of December.

With his unquestionable ability and some extraordinary gifts, it must be confessed he owed much to fortune. She repeatedly did wonderful things for him when his circumstances were critical. He came to count with too great confidence on her favours when they were showering down on him, and he drew recklessly on his *prestige* instead of nursing it against gloomier days. It had been his aim to persuade his subjects that he was something more than mortal; when his mishaps proved his mortality, they resented the deception he had practised on them, and trampled their idolin the dust. It is not in our province now to speculate as to the influence of his rule on France, or to examine how far France is to be blamed for the vices and corruption of the Empire. If he misunderstood the people he governed when he treated them rather like children than men, we can only repeat, the fault was a venial one. Had he been born in a station beneath the influence of those ambitions that tempt men to become criminal, he would have lived distinguished and died esteemed. As it is, if the circle of his devoted friends has sadly dwindled since his fall and abdication, we trust, for the honour of human nature, that there are many who mourn him sincerely, in common gratitude.

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LAFOND BROTHERS.
CONVEYANCES REPAIRED AND KEPT ON COMMISSION SALE.
CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE.
HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL.
REDUCTION IN CHARGES IN PROPORTION TO LONG HIRING.
TERMS MODERATE.
Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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BOMBAY.
ROSS AND COMPANY.
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ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater pliabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber. Manufactory—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.
To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France,
thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.
The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.
Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

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EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
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AND
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LONDON.
REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
Estimates submitted on application.
The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C.,
LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.
These preparations are unique and unrivalled.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.
FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.
Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

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